Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The Library's Fiscal 1993 Budget

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: For many, the Main Reading Room in the Jefferson Building symbolizes the Library of Congress. Millions of students, scholars and tourists have come to use its facilities or simply revel in its architectural glories.

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Congress Approves Library's FY '93 Budget:

$334 Million Is 1.9% Increase, but Less than Needed for Mandatories

Amid the rush to adjournment, Congress has approved the Library's fiscal 1993 budget, which totals $334,316,000. This amount includes $310,099,000 in appropriations and $24,217,000 in authority to spend offsetting collections.

The total budget authority represents an increase of $6,146,000 (1.9 percent) more than the Library's total fiscal 1992 budget authority of $328,170,000. However, it is $23,212,000 less than the $357,528,000 total requested by the Library last February.

Representing a compromise between the funding levels approved earlier by the House and Senate, the final budget bill is the version that emerged from a Senate-House conference committee on Saturday, Oct. 3. The House approved the conference committee version on Sunday, Oct. 4, and the Senate approved it on Monday, Oct. 5. President Bush signed P.L. 102-392 on Oct. 6.

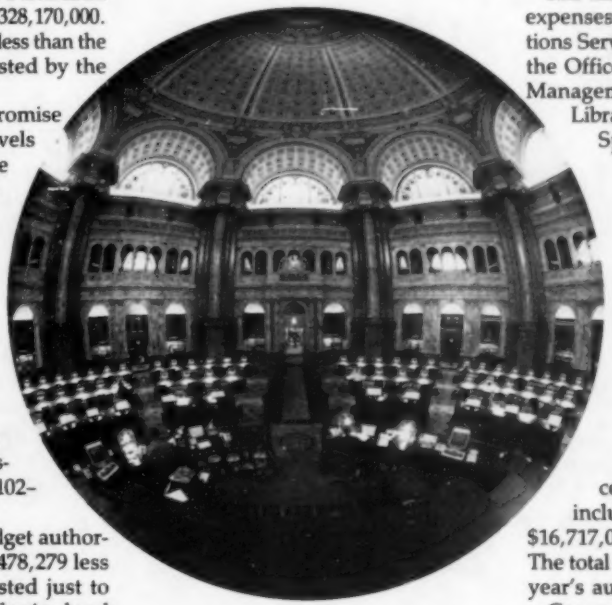
The Library's final budget authority for fiscal 1993 is $12,478,279 less than the amount requested just to fund mandatory pay and price-level increases due to inflation. "However, during a year of tight federal budgetary restrictions, the increase provided the Library reflects continuing support of our programs," said John D. Webster, the Library's financial services director.

The only other legislative branch agency to receive any increase over fiscal 1992 was the Botanic Gardens.

The Library's total budget authority was included in the final legislative branch appropriations bill, which reflected an overall decrease in outlays of 6.5 percent below the fiscal 1992 level.

The final bill adopts the positions of both the House and Senate in providing funding for the LC arrearage-reduction project and collection storage space, both high priorities of the Library, Mr. Webster said.

"I am particularly happy about the support we have been able to provide for the Library of Congress, which, in many respects, is the most important entity within the ambit of the legislative appropriations bill. I am sorry that it could not have been more," said Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington, ranking Republican on the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, during floor debate. "I felt, and I know the chairman [Sen. Harry Reid (D-Nev.)] did, that we would like to have gotten for the Library of Congress the full Senate apportionment."



The Library has already started to take steps in downsizing, beginning with a hiring freeze implemented this past spring.

The LC Management Team was to meet Oct. 7 to determine the impact of the budget and to reshape programs and activities based upon the FY 1993 budget.

The Library's basic "salaries and expenses" appropriation for Collections Services, Constituent Services, the Office of the Librarian, Library Management Services, the Law Library, Cultural Affairs and Special Projects Office is $203,163,000, including authority to spend $7.5 million in off-setting collections. This total reflects a $4,290,000 increase from the 1992 level.

The Library also received the same amount—$4,490,000—as last year for furniture and furnishings.

The Copyright Office received a total of $26,228,000, including authority to spend $16,717,000 in offsetting collections. The total is $188,000 greater than last year's authority.

Congressional Research Service received a total of $57,291,000, which is $708,000 more than the 1992 level.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped received $43,144,000, an increase of $960,000 from last year's level.

With only one day to go in the fiscal year, the 102nd Congress on Sept. 29 gave final approval to legislation that extends the life of the Library's American Folklife Center (AFC).

This concluded the Library's yearlong effort to get the Folklife

Library Loses Bias Suit:

1979–88 Promotions Judged Discriminatory

A federal judge ruled Aug. 14 that the Library illegally discriminated against black staffers in its awarding of promotions.

According to Judge Norma Holloway Johnson, The "excessive use of subjective decision-making in the establishment and measurement of the criteria used to evaluate the candidates" allowed bias against black employees who had submitted applications for promotions during 1979–1988.

The ruling stems from a 10-year-old class action suit filed by Howard Cook on behalf of black library employees and former employees who were eligible for promotions.

The decision is "significant because the Library can no longer attribute its glass ceiling for minority employees to either chance or legitimate business practice," David L. Kelleher, a lawyer for the employees told *The Washington Post*.

Judge Johnson found "condemning" evidence of bias toward blacks at the three stages of the promotion process.

During step 1, applicants are judged on the basis of whether they meet the minimum qualifications for a promotion. In step 2, they are rated by a panel on a scale of 1 to 10. In step 3, those deemed most qualified are interviewed and an applicant is then offered the position. According to the judge, there are few objective criteria to guide LC decision-makers in their judgments.

A statistical analysis showed that whites were considered qualified 59.3 percent of the time, while blacks passed the first hurdle in 49.7 percent of the cases. Of those "most qualified," 11.5 percent of whites were promoted but only 6 percent of blacks were chosen.

The ruling only addresses the issue of liability; it does not assign any remedies. These are yet to be determined.

As a result of the decision, the Library is changing its competitive hiring and promotion procedures for professional and administrative positions. On Aug. 26 the Librarian asked for staff suggestions on proposed "Actions to Ensure Equity in the Competitive Selection Process." Details, still being worked on, will appear in a future *Information Bulletin*.

Budget *(Cont. from p. 459)*

Center reauthorized before its present authorization (through Sept. 30) expired. Although the bill received nothing but praise during Senate hearings and the unanimous approval of the House Administration's Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, the original measure got caught up in the budget-balancing debate and was defeated on the House floor in early June.

The Senate went on to approve the full five-year reauthorization requested by the Library on July 1. Negotiations between House and Senate during the summer revealed that the House was unlikely to pass any more than a minimal extension of the AFC. The bill that was finally passed by the House and accepted by the Senate extends the American Folklife Center for one year, at a level of authorization the same as for fiscal 1992 ($1,120,000).

"One of our high priority items of legislative business next year," said Dan Mulhollan, acting deputy librarian, "will be to seek reauthorization of the Folklife Center for a longer period of time."

LC-Sponsored Series Of Chamber Music

Following are the concerts scheduled in the fall-winter Chamber Music Series sponsored by the Library of Congress and held at the National Academy of Sciences, 2100 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20418 at 8 p.m. The concerts are free and open to the public. No tickets or reservations are required; audiences are seated on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information, call (202) 707-5502.

Calliope, performing Dec. 4

Nov. 13: Tafelmusik with Ann Monoyios, soprano.

Dec. 4: Calliope, a Renaissance Band.

Dec. 18–19: Juilliard String Quartet.

Feb. 4–5, 1993: Juilliard String Quartet.

Feb. 25–26: Beaux Arts Trio.

March 5: Theater of Voices.

March 19: Newband.

March 26: Borromeo String Quartet.

April 2: Yoko Mori, harpsichordist, with Rebecca Troxler, baroque flutist.

April 8–9: Juilliard String Quartet.

By Word of Mouth:
Mona Van Duyn Gives First Reading as Poet Laureate

Mona Van Duyn made the Washington literary scene on the evening of Oct. 7 and mesmerized a standing-room-only audience in the Montpelier Room with her imaginative verse and sense of humor.

In so doing, Ms. Van Duyn took her place among her predecessors as the Library's Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, becoming the first woman to hold the title.

Following an introduction by Prosser Gifford, LC's director of scholarly programs, Ms. Van Duyn offered a brief look at things to come during her tenure, which includes several readings of poetry and a reading of children's literature on Dec. 10.

The Pulitizer Prize-winning poet then explained to her audience the true meaning of being selected Poet Laureate. She said that after her first few calls from media and friends, following the announcement of her appointment, she was thrilled with the recognition of her chosen occupation, and added that after 53 interviews to date she had to cancel another seven just to rest.

After 30 interviews she began to enjoy the recognition, but after her 40th, she joked that she "began feeling like a freak, marveling that, yes indeed, she could stand on her own hind legs and speak the words of a true poet."

Ms. Van Duyn began her readings with a preamble about poems she has written about imagination, which "creates the whole world in which we live." But, she added, "when you see the transforming power of imagination, you don't know if it's good or bad and what it portends.

"I have been writing a lot of minimalist sonnets, because they're fun to write," she continued. "One such sonnet expresses the idea that if you are seeking a perfect love, then you just have to get a dog." With that she read "A Dog-Lover's Confession."

The 71-year old laureate then read "The Delivery." "I wanted to depict the ongoing of life in terms of swimming in water, but then I discovered that living is trying to keep your head above water, so my idea really wasn't very original."

Ms. Van Duyn's last poem was a tribute to Richard Wilbur, the second Poet Laureate (1987–88).

In attendance among a crowd of over 200 were several local poets, including Henry Taylor, Anthony Hecht and Grace Cavalieri, all paying homage to a much-admired colleague. "I'm always struck at how unafraid Mona is of using the word 'love' throughout her poetry. It is a four-letter word, but it takes a strong heart to plunder it gently. It takes courage," said Ms. Cavalieri.

Said Helen Hecht, wife of poet Anthony Hecht: "She's a splendid poet. All of her deep humanity is reflected through her poetry and woven through all of it is a pervasive sense of humor, all attendant toward the human condition. The entire literary community should profit from her during her stay, and I will be pleased to return many times."

Carolyn Brown, associate librarian for cultural affairs, stressed her reaction to the poems she had just heard. "She is wonderful! Her turns of phrase and moments of humor touched me. . . . Her recognition and everyday experience is held up to reflect life and all its attending moments. But it becomes something more . . . and makes us see and understand things in a different way."

Mona Van Duyn was born in Waterloo, Iowa, and wrote her first published book of poetry in 1959, *Valentines to the Wide World*. Since that time she has won many literary prizes, including the National Book

Mona Van Duyn at the Library Oct. 7: She has given more than 50 interviews since becoming Poet Laureate. *Photos by Yusef El-Amin*

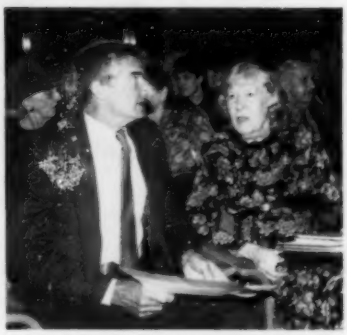
Award, the Bollingen Award and the Ruth Lilly Award, in addition to her Pulitzer for *Near Changes* (1990). She and her husband reside in St. Louis, but she plans on attending several of the Library's literary functions on a monthly basis. Her next published work will be *Firefall*, due out next year.

—*John Sullivan*

Send this blaze still higher.
Degree by degree
let my fever aspire
to transfigure me
to a lampbulb's wire,
the red waft of a kite.
From no former fire
shone a blush so bright.
I'll stoke with my numbing
flesh, senses, insight,
unafraid of becoming
more and more light,
since I've felt one presence
as incandescence.

—"Minimalist Sonnet: Summer Virus" (1991), by Mona Van Duyn

Helen Hecht (standing), wife of Anthony Hecht (left), former consultant in poetry at the Library, pays a compliment to Mona Van Duyn, seated next to her husband, Jarvis Thurston; Van Duyn discusses her program with Prosser Gifford, LC's director of Scholarly Programs.



Dr. Billington Dedicates Scranton Library

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington was the principal speaker at the University of Scranton's dedication of its Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Memorial Library on Sept. 25.

The Librarian, who received an honorary doctorate of humane letters, spoke on the Library's advances in new technologies. The visit was part of a larger effort to highlight LC's continuing support of the nation's libraries and the services they provide.

Dr. Billington, a native Pennsylvanian, said, "The library, properly staffed and equipped, as you have done here in Scranton, will remain central to the Information Age, no matter how glitzy the new technology becomes. The technology is a means to an end, only part of the transmission that leads data into information, flowering into wisdom and creativity."

Dr. Billington addresses the crowd at the University of Scranton. *Photo courtesy University of Scranton.*

The Rev. J.A. Panuska, university president, said that although there have been several dedications at Scranton during his 10-year tenure, "none are more meaningful than the one we're doing today."

Charles E. Kratz, who is director of the new $13.3 million, 330,000-volume facility, said, "Without a first-rate library we could not build the future on the past and the present."

LC to Commemorate Jefferson's 250th Birthday

Third President's Legacy Is Linchpin of Library

The man who gave us the Declaration of Independence, the University of Virginia and Monticello, and whose philosophy of knowledge, as well as his personal library, became linchpins of the Library of Congress, will be commemorated during the next 18 months.

During a recent meeting held on the grounds of Monticello, a coordinating committee cochaired by Dan Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation; Merrill Peterson, Jefferson biographer and professor emeritus at the University of Virginia; and James Gilreath, American history specialist in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division, met and reported on all aspects of the commemoration, from exhibits, to lectures, to documentary films. A federal commission was recently authorized and funded by Congress.

The Library of Congress and Monticello will cosponsor a national lecture and performance series in six cities, called "Jefferson at 250: The Legacy of an American Genius."

"We at the Library, home to Thomas Jefferson's personal library and his collection of manuscripts, are looking forward to playing a key role in the 250th birthday anniversary of our nation's third president," said Dr. Billington.

Within this framework will be some 40 lectures and performances. Participants include noted author and historian Garry Wills; Jefferson biographer Merrill Peterson; Daniel P. Jordan, executive director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation at Monticello; Diane Ravitch, assistant secretary of Education for Research and Improvement; and Clay Jenkinson, the scholarly impersonator of Jefferson.

The lecture series will begin with "A Day at Monticello," a lecture by Dan Jordan. The performance series kicks off in New Orleans, and also ends there in November 1993, with Clay Jenkinson's "An Evening with Thomas Jefferson." The complete program will appear in the Nov. 16 *Information Bulletin*."

Exhibits will be mounted in several locations, including the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City; the Newberry Library in Chicago and Monticello, where on April 13, Jefferson's 250th birthday, "The Worlds of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello," goes on exhibit. Approximately 150 objects will be loaned to Monticello to appear as they did when Jefferson lived there.

Famed documentary maker Ken Burns (*The Civil War*) will make a film based on the exhibit.

Plans are also being made for a day of international commemoration in capitals around the world, under the working title of "Thomas Jefferson–World Citizen, 1743–1993." The Washington meeting will be sponsored by the Federal Commission, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Virginia. The proceedings will be edited for publication by Merrill Peterson. This theme will also set the agenda for symposia in

On the Executive Committee for National Commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of Thomas Jefferson are (from left) Daniel P. Jordan, executive director, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello); James Gilreath, American history specialist, LC's Rare Book and Special Collections Division; and Merrill Peterson, historian and member of the board of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation. *Photo by John Sullivan*

such cities as Paris, based on over 200 years of Franco-American friendship; Salzburg, which will deal with deocratic monarchies and republics; Edinburgh in Scotland, home to Hume, Smith, and Locke; Berlin, with the precepts of Goethe in mind; Morocco, with the opening of a new university; and Australia, which celebrated its bicentennial in 1988. Other sites are also envisaged.

Monticello will host an Independence Day event, at which a naturalization ceremony with distinguished speakers will be held.

Other institutions involved in this project include: the American Antiquarian Society, Poplar Forest, the Virginia State Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, the Virginia State Library, the National Portrait Gallery, the Albemarle County Historical Association, the United States Information Agency, the College of William and Mary, the Rushmore Presidential Institute, Sweet Briar College, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, the University of Virginia, Humanities West, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Center for Palladian Studies in America.

The Library of Congress' Center for the Book, under the direction of John Y. Cole, is also participating with a major project.

A research symposium will be held May 13–15 at the Library of Congress, titled "Thomas Jefferson and the Education of a Citizen." It will be cosponsored by the Center for the Book, the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Said James Gilreath, "We are looking forward to gathering together at the Library such scholars as J.G.A. Pocock, Judith Sklar, Benjamin Barber, Gordon Wood, Jan Lewis and Merrill Peterson to think about this topic."

–John Sullivan

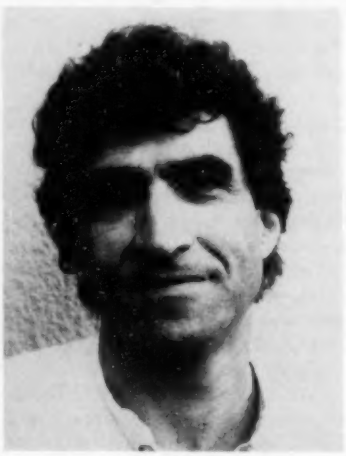
LC Literary Season Continues With Poetry Readings by Barresi, Pinsky

Poets Dorothy Barresi and Robert Pinsky will read from their work on Nov. 12 at 6:30 p.m. at the Library. The reading, sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, will be in the Mumford Room, sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. Tickets are not required and admission is free.

Dorothy Barresi's first collection of poetry, *All of the Above*, won the 1990 Barnard New Woman Poets Prize and was published in 1991 by Beacon Press. Her poems have appeared in many literary magazines, including *Poetry*, *Ploughshares*, *Agni*, *Denver Quarterly*, and *Southern Poetry Review*, where she served as associate editor for five years. In 1987–88 Ms. Barresi was awarded a Writing Fellowship to the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass. In the same year she was also the recipient of an Individual Artists Grant from the North Carolina Arts Council. In 1990 she received the Dakin Fellowship by the Sewanee Writers' Conference. She is an associate professor of English at California State University at Northridge.

Dorothy Barresi

Robert Pinsky's collections of poems include *Sadness and Happiness* (1975); *An Explanation of America* (1979); *History of My Heart* (1984), which won the William Carlos Williams Prize of the Poetry Society of America; and *The Want Bone* (1990). His collection of essays, *Poetry and the World* (1988), nominated for the National Book Critics' Circle Award for criticism in that year, has recently been reissued in a paperback edition. He is also the author of a work of criticism, *The Situation of Poetry* (1976), and he is cotranslator of *The Separate Notebooks* (1984), poems by Czeslaw Milosz. His verse translation of Dante's *Inferno* will be published next year.



Robert Pinsky

Mr. Pinsky was born in the seashore resort of Long Branch, N.J. He now lives in Massachusetts, where he is on the graduate creative writing faculty at Boston University. He has also taught at the University of California at Berkeley and served as poetry editor of *The New Republic*.

LC in the News

☐ The Aug. 10 *Time* cover story, "The Doomsday Plan: How the U.S. Government Secretly Prepared to Save the President and Survive World War II," noted that "between 1979 and 1981, a government task force called the Cultural Heritage Preservation group met to draw up priority lists [of items to be taken outside of the capital city, just in case]. The Library of Congress's 'Top Treasures Inventory' includes a Gutenberg Bible, the Gettysburg Address and various papers of James Madison, Thomas Jefferson and George Mason."

☐ The Library's "Berlin Coup," according to the Oct. 3 *Washington Post*, was its recent acquisition of the Irving Berlin Collection.

Joseph McLellan wrote that the Oct. 2 ceremony, in which the Library took formal possession of the collection from the composer's three daughters, makes LC "undoubtedly the world's leading center for archival research on American musical theater and popular song." The collection contains approximately 750,000 items. (A cover story on the acquisition will be published in a future *Information Bulletin.*)

☐ The *San Jose Mercury News* reviewed the Library's traveling exhibit "Old Ties, New Attachments: Italian American Folklife in the West." The show is currently in Santa Clara, Calif. (until Dec. 12), and will travel to Reno, Nev. (Dec. 16–Jan. 27, 1993); Los Angeles (April 6–June 13); and Stony Brook, N.Y. (June 19–Sept. 18, 1994) before making its way to the Library (Oct. 12–December 1994) for exhibition.

"Unlike an art exhibit, which dazzles us with the sheer beauty of the works displayed, [the exhibit] is like being taken on a tour of somebody's shed or living room or family album," said the Oct. 11 edition.

500 Architectural Photos of Washington Donated

Washington architectural photographer Carol M. Highsmith presented approximately 500 of her photographs of Washington buildings to the Library Aug. 25.

The gift represents the first installment of her continuing work to document architectural transitions in the nation's capital.

During the presentation, Ms. Highsmith said everyone thought she was crazy when she decided to dedicate herself to photographing a crumbling derelict hotel in downtown Washington in the early 1980s. It was the Willard Hotel, long before anyone thought of renovating it. She now has a complete record of "before," "during" and "after" the hotel was restored. The hotel is considered one of the city's architectural gems.

Dr. Billington reminded the audience of the historical importance of the structure. It was the lobby of the Willard Hotel, he said, that gave us the term "lobbyist." In its heyday, it was a stakeout location for those seeking a word or two with the members of Congress who passed through its doors.

Ms. Highsmith later photographed the rebirth of the entire Pennsylvania Avenue corridor and the restoration of Union Station. Someday, her work may be the only record of the sites she has photographed.

Recognizing its importance, the D.C. Preservation League worked with the photographer to print, catalog, annotate and package the photos. A number of local foundations and construction firms supported this work with donations.

Frances Benjamin Johnston helped to establish the Library's architectural photography collections in the 1920s. Carol Highsmith is deliberately working in the same tradition.

–Craig D'Ooge

During the presentation (from left) Carol Highsmith; Dr. Billington; Executive Director Jacqueline Prior and President James Rogers, both of the D.C. Preservation League; and Ford Peatross, a curator in the Prints and Photographs Division, stepped out onto the balcony of the Librarian's office. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

VRBANO VIII PONT OPT MAX
MELISSOGRAPHIA
LYNCEORVM ACADEMIA
PERPETVAE DEVOTIONIS

'Rome Reborn':
Part 2 of a Look at a Major LC Exhibition

This is the second in a series of articles on "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a major exhibition opening at the Library Jan. 8, 1993, of approximately 200 items from the Vatican Library. Many of the treasures, which have never been on public display, will be on view in the Library's Jefferson Building.

The exhibition is in seven sections; this story covers three sections of the exhibit—"The Exact Sciences," "The Life Sciences" and "Archaeology." (A description of the first two sections of the show ran in the Oct. 5 issue.)

The popes of the Renaissance gained lasting renown for their patronage of such extraordinary artists as Michelangelo.

But the 15th century papacy has received substantially less credit for the freedom it gave scientists such as Galileo by underwriting their work, allowing them to pursue their own revolutionary intellectual undertakings.

Although Galileo ultimately ran afoul of the Catholic Church for the crime of heresy, he spent most of his adult life basking in its beneficence. If it had not been for the generous subsidy supplied by the church, Galileo, along with his peers, would have been forced to spend his days teaching rather than pushing the boundaries of scientific thought.

"It's a largely untold story," said Declan C. Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress.

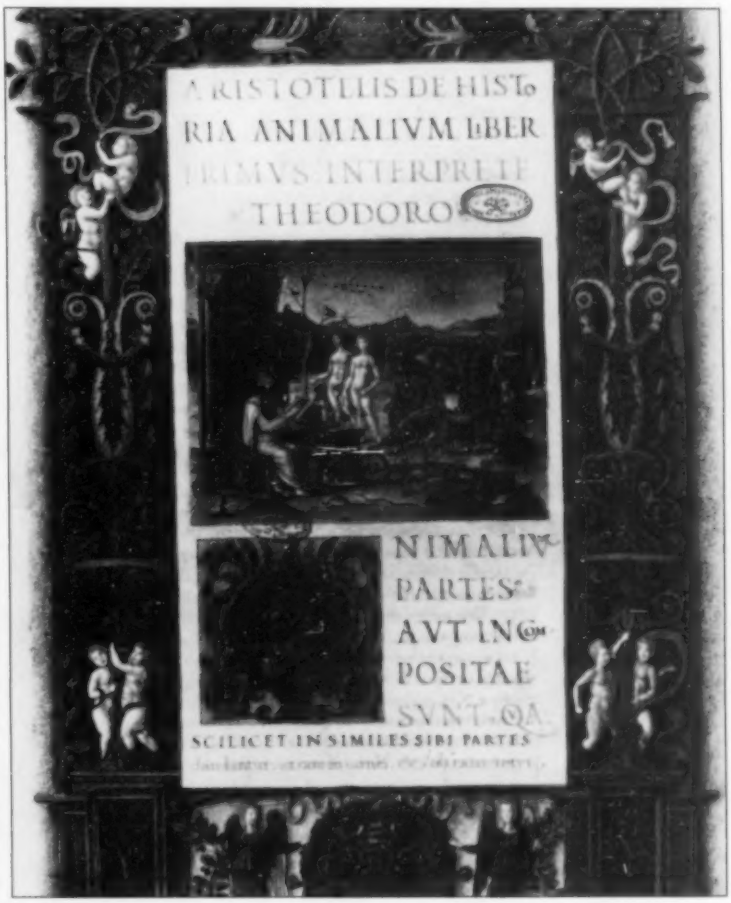


Exhibit items: Francesco Stelluti, *Melissographia* (Latin; Rome, 1625); printed sheet inserted in manuscript miscellany of Stelluti's papers. In the earliest illustration of a subject seen through a microscope, this engraving (left) records Stelluti's microscopic observations of insects and combines it with a Latin poem complimenting Pope Urban VIII; bees were the heraldic emblem of the Barberini family, to which the pope belonged; (right) Aristotle, *Historia animalium, De partibus animalium, De generatione animalium* [works on animals]; (translated into Latin by Theodore of Gaza; 15th century). Dissatisfied with one translation of the Aristotelian books on animals, Pope Nicholas V commissioned a second by a rival Greek scholar, Theodore of Gaza. The richly decorated title page of the *History of Animals* shown here centers on an imaginative depiction of Aristotle at work with animals and a naked human couple, perhaps Adam and Eve. The medallion below portrays Sixtus IV and is inscribed "sacricultor" (keeper of sacred things); the medal above it shows the Ponte Sisto and alludes to Sixtus's building program and role as ruler of the city of Rome. The writing is ascribed to Bartolomeo San Vito.

However, the story *is* told in a section of "Rome Reborn." What links the "Exact Sciences," "Life Sciences" and "Archaeology" sections is the story of the remarkable role the Vatican Library and curial scholars played in paving the way for major scholarly advances and in pioneering a new discipline, archaeology.

Anthony Grafton, chief curator of LC's exhibit, believes these papal contributions to Western progress also are not widely recognized.

"It's not a story that's been told in readily available ways," said Dr. Grafton, who is Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History at Princeton University.

The Exact Sciences. It was not long ago that historians viewed the Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries essentially as a rejection of humanism and the import of Greek scholarship. In reality, Dr. Grafton says, that great leap forward came as a result of the revival of fundamentally important and difficult Greek scientific works in mathematics, astronomy and geography.

"The Scientific Revolution . . . gets going because certain ancient texts are studied again," Dr. Grafton said.

This section of the exhibit will show that the Vatican Library played a pivotal role in that historic recovery. Popes and cardinals supported scholars who translated original Greek manuscripts and commissioned others who produced new translations and interpretations. Using the Greek texts as their source of data and methods, these thinkers laid the foundations for the Scientific Revolution.

In this manner, the recovery of the works of some of the greatest minds of antiquity—Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, Ptolemy, Pappus—led to the advances of Galileo, Kepler, Descartes and Newton.

Among the items in this section of the exhibit are:

Pirro Ligorio, *Anteiquae urbis imago* (Lossi reprint; 1773). This immense print shows the ancient city of Rome as a living community with its public spaces, columns and colonnades separated by block on block of private residences, which Ligorio re-created from his knowledge of ancient reliefs.

☐ A late 15th century manuscript by George Peurbach and Johannes Regiomontanus, *Epitome of the Almagest*. Written at the suggestion of Cardinal Bessarion, it gave Europeans for the first time a sophisticated understanding of Ptolemy's astronomy and was studied by every competent astronomer of the 16th century.

☐ A splendid 1470 Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Geography* by Jacopo d'Angelo Scarperia, who dedicated it to Popes Gregory XII and Alexander V. By mid-century, opulent manuscripts of *Geography* had become fashionable as ostentatious displays of wealth. They were read by travelers and explorers, as well as by scholars. Columbus found

part of his inspiration for his fateful voyage across the Atlantic in Ptolemy's underestimation of the distance between Europe and Asia.

☐ A 1458 Latin translation of Euclid's *Optics*, the earliest surviving work on geometrical optics. This work took on importance for its theory of linear perspective, which is illustrated in this manuscript by a miniature of a street scene.

The Life Sciences. As with the exact sciences, the Vatican Library and Rome became a center of research and publication in medicine, zoology, anatomy and botany.

The popes created botanical gardens, collected specimens and curiosities, sponsored scholars and encouraged anatomical dissections. In fact, the bodies of eight 16th century popes were dissected to determine the causes of death.

In the 15th century, the complex and pivotal biological works of Aristotle were translated by curial scholars. A hundred years hence, Roman intellectuals under papal patronage edited and translated into Latin the complete works of Hippocrates, the oldest collection of Greek medical texts.

One of the foremost scientific advances during this time came with the flowering of empiricism. Now, instead of engaging in little more than educated speculation, scientists turned more and more to controlled observation.

On exhibit in this section will be:

☐ The earliest illustration of a subject seen through a microscope. In this 1625 engraving, Francesco Stelluti's microscopic observations of insects are recorded and combined with a Latin poem complimenting Pope Urban VIII. Bees were the heraldic emblem of the Barberini family, to which the pope belonged.

Stelluti was a member of the Accademia del Lincei, or Academy of the Lynx-eyed—so known because of its members' keen sight.

☐ A mid-15th century Latin translation of works on botany by Aristotle's student Theophrastus. These treatises, unknown in Western Europe before 1400, were first translated by Theodore of Gaza at the request of Pope Nicholas V.

☐ A copy of the 12th century Latin translations of Avicenna's medical encyclopedia, which was used as a textbook in universities and consulted by medical practitioners as a reference tool. In it are numerous vivid miniatures depicting human maladies, such as hemorrhoids, that practitioners might encounter.

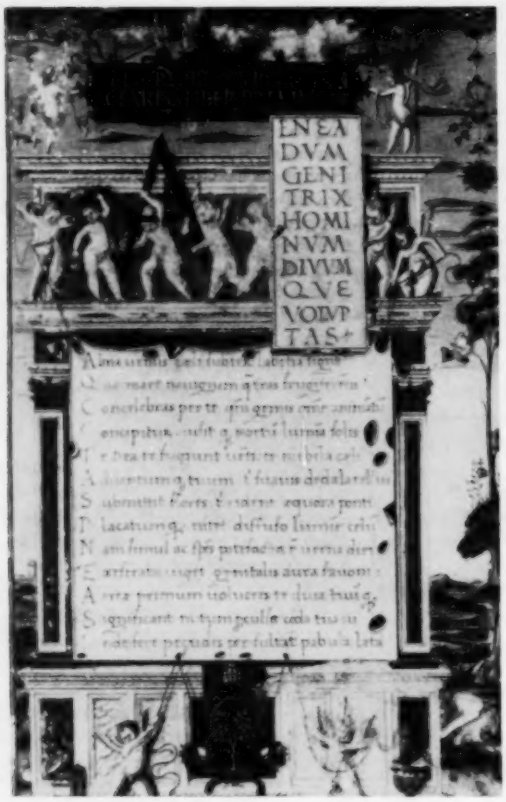
☐ A copy of a set of Aristotelian philosophical and scientific texts regularly studied in universities. This copy of Aristotle's works on natural philosophy, translated into Latin, came into papal possession as booty during the Thirty Years War, when the Heidelberg library was carted off to Rome.

☐ A manuscript of Pliny's encyclopedia of natural history, compiled in the first century. Pliny devoted several sections of his work to plants, animals and minerals that could be used for medicinal purposes.

Archaeology. As the 15th century dawned, Rome bore little resemblance to its ancient robust self.

The empire had fallen, the seat of papal rule had moved temporarily to Avignon in southern France, and the glorious classical buildings lay largely in ruins.

Illustrations of materia medica. (Latin captions and lists of substances; Italy? 14th or early 15th century). For essentially practical reasons, illustrations—whether stylized or naturalistic—were an important part of some medieval manuscripts of herbals or works on medicinal substances. The interaction of textual and iconographic traditions has a complicated history. This picture book, which contains no narrative text, is probably associated with the Salernitan herbal compiled at the medical school at Salerno in the 12th century and known as the *Circa instans*. The plants, animals and minerals depicted are in alphabetical order. Here a highly naturalistic rose appears side by side with somewhat less realistically rendered plants.



Lucretius, *De rerum natura* (In Latin; copied by Girolamo di Matteo de Tauris for Sixtus IV; Italy, 1483). Interest at the Renaissance curia in every kind of ancient account of nature is well exemplified by this elegant manuscript of Lucretius's philosophical poem, copied by an Augustinian friar for a pope. The work, which was written in the first century B.C., contains one of the principal accounts of ancient atomism. The poem was little known in the Middle Ages and its author dismissed as an atheist and lunatic. But after the discovery of an early manuscript in 1417 by the humanist and papal secretary Poggio Bracciolini, numerous copies were made in Italy, of which this is one; the coat of arms of Sixtus IV appears on this page.

Thick layers of earth covered many formerly grand structures, and Roman masons regularly pillaged those that remained above ground, stealing stones to burn for lime or use for new buildings.

Confusion clouded the history of the Roman ruins. In the traditional guidebook to the past, errors abounded. In one instance, the book's most extended comment on a bronze statue of a boy that adorned the Lateran palace of the popes was concerned not with the work's history or aesthetics but with the remarkably large genitals of the young man.

But as Rome revived during the Renaissance, interest in the city's past bloomed within the papal curia. With the help of men like papal secretary Poggio Bracciolini, who prowled the ruins copying down inscriptions, systematic field archaeology was born. By mid-century, humanists, clerics and ordinary citizens came to view the classical structures as works of art and as the valuable remains of a higher civilization.

Popes, such as Leo X, encouraged the systematic study of the ruins, and endeavored to ensure their preservation. Other, more short-sighted pontiffs failed to appreciate the historic and artistic value of the ruins, and many buildings and monuments were destroyed.

In some cases, the only firsthand record of those structures are the surviving notes of scholars and the drawings of artists, including some that are included in the LC exhibit.

Among the treasures in this section are:

☐ A detailed survey of Rome's ruins by papal secretary Poggio, who walked the streets intent on preserving and recording every detail. The book begins with Poggio and a friend surveying the scene from the top of the Capitoline, and includes such technical details as the composition of the city's walls.

☐ Fragments of Pomponio Leto's field notebook with his notes on an inscription, including a Roman calendar on stone. The calendar depicted the signs of the zodiac, gave the lengths of days and nights and listed the agricultural tasks and religious festivals appropriate to each month.

☐ An immense map by Pirro Ligorio showing ancient Rome as a living community with public spaces, columns and colonnades separated by block on block of private residences—all of which Ligorio re-created from his knowledge of ancient reliefs.

☐ The frontispiece from Pierio Valeriano's 1556 book on Egyptian hieroglyphic lore. Valeriano, one of the most cultivated Roman scholars, studied such lore and argued that the symbolic wisdom of the Egyptians was in fundamental agreement with the teachings of Christian theology.

☐ A fanciful, romantic 1499 text by Francesco Colonna in a strange mixture of Italian, Latin, scrambled Hebrew and imaginary hieroglyphs. The austere style of its drawings seemed authentically classical to many readers, and the book did much to spread a taste for the Egyptian relics, especially obelisks that had been imported to Italy by Roman emperors in times past.

—*Lisa Hoffman*

Grapes of Wrath:
César Chávez Addresses LC Crowd

In a speech at the Library on Oct. 6, César Chávez charged that pesticides are causing cancer among migrant farm workers.

Mr. Chávez, who for 32 years has campaigned for better conditions for migrant workers, said several towns where migrant workers live in the San Joaquin Valley in California have cancer rates that range from 800 to 1,200 percent higher than the national average; many of the cancer victims are children.

"The EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] puts the maximum acceptable level of pesticide residues in the grapes at 50 parts per million, which is much higher than levels permitted in much of Europe. What it comes down to is: How many people have to die to justify interfering with the effort to protect industry's interests," Mr. Chávez said.

Mr. Chávez was LC's Hispanic Heritage Month keynote speaker, addressing a large crowd in the Mumford Room. Dr. Billington introduced Mr. Chávez, who heads the United Farm Workers of America (UFW).

During a question-and-answer period after the presentation, Dr. Billington asked Mr. Chávez how his work and life exemplified the identity and culture of Hispanic Americans.

"To some, we're the epitome of a Hispanic movement. . . . for and about the plight of Hispanic workers," he responded. "But we don't confine our efforts to helping that population alone; we try to help other farm workers, whether they're Chinese or black or white . . . all immigrants who need assistance.

"To others, when we organize a strike, we're labor organizers," he continued. "Some see us as civil rights activists. When I fast for a cause, some see it as a civil protest, others see it as a spiritual act."

Mr. Chávez conducted a 36-day fast in 1988 to protest the use of pesticides, similar to two earlier fasts he made to draw attention to migrant workers' economic rights. Before delivering his speech, Mr. Chávez showed a 13-minute film "No Grapes" and asked those present to share its message with others. The film describes the UFW's current grape boycott to protest growers' insistence on using five pesticides that many experts believe pose a serious cancer threat to the workers who harvest the grapes.

UFW-sponsored boycotts in the early-to-mid 1970s attracted national attention and eventually pressured growers into negotiating with workers who fought to raise their average wages up from $2.50 per hour and to gain other employment rights.

In this campaign, now in its eighth year, the UFW hopes to force growers to suspend or limit use of chemicals, which some experts claim linger on grapes weeks after spraying, thereby posing serious health threats to workers and, potentially, to consumers.

In his film and subsequent speech, Mr. Chávez said more than 300 million pounds of pesticides are sprayed on California crops per year—8 million pounds on grapes, more than on any other crop. The UFW estimates that one-third of those chemicals are known carcinogens, identified in lab tests on animals, and cites numerous incidents of "cancer clusters" throughout San Joaquin Valley, the site of many grape farm workers' homes.

According to Mr. Chávez, a former migrant worker, as was his father, the number of birth defects among families living in the area is on the rise. Residents worry that significant amounts of pesticides may penetrate the water supply and spread through the air, contaminating neighborhoods miles away.

Chávez: "There are two ways to bring about social change. You can start a riot or do it nonviolently by going to the public. We chose public action." *Photo by Craig Hobson*

Mr. Chávez also discussed the philosophy behind the many successful boycotts his union has waged over the years.

"There are two ways to bring about social change. You can start a riot or do it nonviolently by going to the public. That's the route we chose . . . public action. People said we shouldn't try it . . . that it wouldn't work. But fortunately we didn't know any better, so we did," he said, laughing.

"And it's been a successful strategy. During the 1970s, over 17 million people honored the grape boycott in support of migrant workers' rights, a movement that caused over 800 growers to meet with the UFW over a variety of issues, not least of which was the use back then of DDT. This is the only time the use of a specific pesticide has been banned under a contractual agreement. Great Britain saw what we did and decided to ban DDT as well. It was an important breakthrough," Mr. Chávez said.

"The protests are a nonviolent means of effecting needed social change." Mr. Chávez said the UFW has followed examples set by both Ghandi and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the union has scorned a "work within the system" approach to activism, such as lobbying elected representatives or running for public office.

"We tried cooperating with the [Environmental Protection Agency] on this issue, but it didn't work," he continued. "They told us to form a committee and work with them, but when we found we weren't getting anywhere, we walked out." Despite the many different roles Mr. Chávez plays—or appears to play—in the minds of those who admire, despise or merely observe him, his determination to safeguard the lives and improve the livelihoods of migrant workers remains a constant goal.

He summed up this mission and his heritage when he told the audience, "We produce so much food in this country that we have to spend millions of dollars to warehouse it. Meanwhile, those who labor and sweat to produce it don't have enough to eat. In the San Joaquin Valley, one-third of the children of migrant farm workers go hungry; two-thirds suffer food shortages during the year. Every time you eat you partake of their suffering. Without them, there would be none of the food you see on your shelves." —*Barbara Bryant*

Participants in the Sept. 17 Decade of the Brain seminar included (from left) Declan Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress; George Ojemann; Lewis Judd; Steven Petersen; Ursulla Bellugi; and Alfonso Caramazza.

The Science of Language:

'Decade of the Brain' Seminar Focuses on Communication

What is Language? How is language organized in the brain? How does the brain process visual vs. spoken language? Answers to these questions and more were discussed by guest scientists during a Sept. 17 seminar in LC's Decade of the Brain series.

Presidential Proclamation 6158 declared the 1990s as the Decade of the Brain. So the Library and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) agreed to conduct a series of events during the 1990s to introduce members of Congress, their staff and the general public to new developments in the neurosciences.

These joint symposia will also provide opportunities for scientists, policymakers and industrialists to discuss potential policy questions and legislative issues relating to rapid scientific advances. The papers presented at these events will be published. Videotapes of each lecture are available at the Library and NIMH.

"All that we have learned about the brain has just been within the last 10 years. The study of the brain is the fastest growing branch of the life sciences," said the University of California at San Diego's Lewis Judd, cochair of the Decade of the Brain Advisory Group.

"Language is both a primary product and primary determinant of culture. The vast collections of the Library of Congress are a true monument to the rich linguistic diversity of our species," said Dr. Billington. "Only 30 percent of our books, for example, are in English, while our staff routinely catalog books in over 400 languages. But if we are ever to achieve a sophisticated understanding of language and its cultural significance, we will have to probe the secrets of its neural basis."

The National Institute of Mental Health, having taken a lead role in gaining congressional support for the Decade of the Brain resolution, was one of the first institutions to develop programs explaining the revolutionary advances in brain

sciences and the benefits that will result for millions with brain dysfunctions.

The "Language and the Brain" symposium participants included Reps. Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Jim McDermott (D-Wash.), Tom Petri (R-Wis.), Ray Thornton (D-Ark.) and Robert Walker (R-Pa.).

"It is reassuring to know that the Library provides a commitment to the intellectual life," said Frederick Goodwin, director of NIMH. "NIMH has significantly invested in the Decade of the Brain."

The symposium focused on the complexity of the brain, brain development and new clinical technologies. The four speakers are all experts in the neural basis of language.

Alfonso Caramazza, chairman of the department of Cognitive Science at Johns Hopkins University, has studied the effects of strokes on language processing and function.

"To know a language is to know a vast number of things," began Dr. Caramazza. "We must know the form—the pronunciation and spelling—grammatical class of words; we must know the rules of combination of words in sentences (syntax); and we must know the rules of discourse which make possible the social use of language. How is this knowledge organized in the brain?"

Through studies of the effects of strokes on language processing and function in the brain, Dr. Caramazza has determined that patients suffering from aphasia (the loss or impairment of the power to use words, usually resulting from a brain lesion), "can suffer even finer dissociations of language knowledge, affecting highly specific subcomponents of the language processing system."

For example, there are brain-damaged patients unable to identify a picture of a dog or an elephant but who show no difficulty in identifying a picture of a microscope or ottoman. Some patients are able to name artifacts but not animals.

Ursula Bellugi of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies is a leading specialist on the neurobiology of American Sign Language (ASL).

"The ultimate objective of much research in the Decade of the Brain is to understand the special aspects of the human brain that make it possible for us to use language, solve problems, paint pictures and perform the many other feats that fall within the power of the human mind," said Dr. Bellugi.

"The crowning achievement of the Decade of the Brain may well be our appreciation of the brain as the organ of the mind."

Through modern neuroimaging technologies, scientists have begun to map areas of the brain involved in the development of human language functions. This work has led to new insights into the differences and interactions of aural, visual and oral language systems.

Steven Petersen of the Washington University School of Medicine, has used positron emission tomography (PET) scanning to study which parts of the brain are involved in various types of speech.

"Most of our understanding of how language is processed in the brain comes from studies of the language problems that people have following brain injury. Recently, advances in several brain imaging technologies have added new tools that allow scientists to take pictures of the normal human brain at work," said Dr. Petersen.

The last scientist to speak was George Ojemann, a neurosurgeon at the University of Washington. "The techniques used during operations differ from those used in other settings for studying language, providing complementary, and sometimes unique, information," he said.

"Different brain areas are essential for different language functions; for example, different areas are essential for naming of the same objects in two languages or naming in American sign language compared to oral language," Dr. Ojemann continued.

"Some of the findings on where and how language is organized in the brain are already used in determining what areas can be safely removed during brain operations. All of these findings may be of value in developing treatment for disorders of language."

The Library and NIMH will continue to encourage public discussion of the ethical, philosophical and humanistic implications of these emerging sciences for people with "healthy" brains as well as for the mentally ill. —*Lucy D. Suddreth*

Member of LC Council of Scholars Wins Nobel

Derek Walcott, winner of the 1992 Nobel Prize in literature, is a member of the Library of Congress' Council of Scholars. In an Oct. 9 letter to Mr. Walcott, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "We take delight in your wholly deserved Nobel Prize. You have woven so many strands into your rich tapestry of the Caribbean that we all feel a part of it. You illumine 'the ancient war between obsession and responsibility' and revitalize for us the continued yearnings of Odysseus."

The Library's Council of Scholars was established in 1980; it meets twice a year to advise the Librarian of Congress on a range of issues and ideas about the state of knowledge and the Library. It will next meet November 1992.

Mr. Walcott has been invited to participate in the Library's Nov. 13–14 poetry colloquium, "What Is American About American Poetry?" Moderator of the first day's events will be former Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Mark Strand, followed on the second day by former Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky. Current Poet Laureate Mona Van Duyn will also participate.

LC's National Library Service, ALA Group to Revise Standards, Guidelines

The Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA) of the American Library Association (ALA) has entered into a contract with the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, to revise the 1984 *Standards and Guidelines of Services for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.*

A cooperative relationship exists between ALA and NLS, the program that serves persons who have visual and physical disabilities that prevent them from using print materials. This relationship existed before the formation of ASCLA and goes back to the start of the talking book program in the United States.

ASCLA sees as a main priority its responsibility for developing and revising standards for library services for specialized library activities. This project clearly falls within that goal as well as the division's continuing support of the activities of its forums, specifically the Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped forum.

ASCLA and its predecessor division developed the two previous editions of this standards document through similar arrangements.

It is believed that work will be concluded by May 1995 with delivery of a published version of the standards.

CORRECTION:

The organization founded by writer Gwen Davis and noted in the Aug. 18 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pages 346 and 349 is correctly called Writers Who Love *Libraries.*

MEETINGS

Two meetings were held this summer involving Library of Congress staff and representatives from libraries that are involved in cooperative cataloging projects.

The first, the ALA-NACO Participants' Discussion Group, was held June 28 in San Francisco and was devoted to a single topic: future directions for national cooperative authority programs. Sarah E. Thomas, LC director for cataloging, said the meeting offered a valuable opportunity for the Library to consult with other interested libraries in developing new directions for national authority control.

She introduced three speakers who were invited to begin the discussion with brief presentations: Brian Schottlaender, assistant university librarian for Technical Services at the University of California at Los Angeles; Joan Swanekamp, head of Monographs Special Processing Services at Columbia University Libraries; and Jennifer Younger, assistant director for Technical Services at Ohio State University.

Mr. Schottlaender's presentation focused on the need for authority work to accomplish authority control in an automated environment, noting that studies demonstrate that authority work has not changed much since the days of the card catalog, despite significant differences between card and on-line catalogs. He also discussed the high cost of authority control and suggested two ways to reduce authority control costs without affecting user access:

☐ Only do authority work that needs to be done.

☐ Do not repeat authority work done by others.

Jennifer Younger discussed new approaches to the creation of name authority headings in a national cooperative name authority file. She made several recommendations to improve LC NACO operations, including: development of a procedures manual written from the participants' point of view; examining the continuing use of, or efficient alternatives to, the Linked Systems Project (LSP), the current technology used to transmit headings between individual libraries and LC; and greater consistency among all participants as to what "research" is needed to support establishment of headings.

She also made proposals to improve the use of the national authority file for post-cataloging authority control, such as expanding the number of authority records in the file and broadening the universe for the basis of the national file to include headings found on records that reside in both the OCLC and RLIN bibliographic networks, not just LC records.

She stressed that maximum use should be made of the computer to create an expanded authority file, such as machine generation of certain headings and references.

Joan Swanekamp presented a series of proposals from Columbia University Libraries to make NACO more responsive to the needs of member libraries as they attempt to maintain and optimize cataloging operations in the current environment. These ideas included some of the items mentioned by Ms. Younger in her presentation, such as the development of a participants' manual, basing authority work on the shared data base found on the OCLC and RLIN utilities, and developing consistent guidelines on appropriate levels of research. She also proposed the exploration of broadening the governance of NACO along the lines of CONSER (the Cooperative Online Serials Program) to include par-

ticipant representation, developing more participant-oriented training programs for new NACO participants and adapting the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* to the current on-line cooperative environment.

Sarah Thomas sponsored a follow-up meeting at the Library of Congress on July 13 that was attended by representatives from various LC divisions and invited guests, including Duane Arenales and Christa Hoffmann from the National Library of Medicine; Liz Bishoff, Martin Dillon and Glenn Patton from OCLC; Bill Gosling from the University of Michigan; Ed Glazier and Madeleine "Lennie" Stovel from the Research Libraries Group; Carol Mandel from Columbia University; and Linda West from Harvard University.

Ms. Thomas outlined the general goals of the meeting, which were to discuss:

☐ Procedure and policy changes that will improve cooperative authority programs.

☐ The technical underpinnings of the programs that would encourage contributions.

☐ Governance issues related to cooperative programs.

As a basis for discussion, the group developed a set of basic assumptions about the national authority file of the future, agreed on a list of basic functions such a file would have and identified a list of issues that needed to be addressed. These issues and the conclusions reached at this day-long session include:

☐ Where will the national name authority file be located and what are the links among files in different locations? It was decided that in addition to the Library's on-line catalog, the OCLC and RLIN data bases (which have LC records as a subset) should also constitute the national authority file for the basis of establishing headings. Although LSP will continue to provide a vehicle to link these data bases for the present, planning will proceed to enable exchanging records using file transfer protocols (FTP), a move necessitated by recent reconfigurations at OCLC and made possible by exploiting Internet technology already being studied by LC.

☐ What will be under authority control? Although there have been recent proposals to cease doing authority work for certain headings (such as those not requiring cross references, or only in case of conflict), the general consensus seemed to favor increasing the number of headings under authority control, which will improve the efficiency of machine validation. Exploration of machine-generated headings, or the possibility of "minimal level" headings, should continue.

☐ Who will contribute to the national authority file and to what extent? Authority control as currently practiced was identified as being time-consuming and requiring considerable effort. In order to increase the size of the national authority file, the group urged the Library to make it easier for NACO participation and contribution. Discussion also focused on a form of broadened governance that will more actively involve cooperating libraries, following the CONSER model outlined for participants by Linda Bartley, CONSER operations coordinator.

☐ What should be included in an authority record? Although no definite decisions were made by the participants, one of the responsibilities of the reconstituted NACO group will be to examine this issue under the new governance structure, involving all NACO participants, and the larger library community.

It was noted that this meeting had provided a program of issues on national authority file development. The agenda should now be to take steps to shift the deliberation of these issues to a programmatic structure like that used in the CONSER program, which would then allow for discussion among the entire NACO membership.

Anyone wishing to receive copies of complete summaries of these two meetings or directions on how to access them electronically as anonymous FTP files on the Internet should contact Dave Reser, senior cataloger in Cooperative Cataloging, at (202) 707-2406.

PUBLICATION

A cumulated *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. The publication includes the base text as well the four updates that have been issued thus far: Update No. 1 (November 1988), Update No. 2 (August 1989), Update No. 3 (October 1990), Update No. 4 (December 1991).

Note that the USMARC bibliographic format is the standard for the representation and exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form in the United States. It contains the data elements to be used with books, archival and manuscripts control, computer files, maps, music, visual materials and serials.

New subscribers to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* need only purchase the 1992 cumulation; it sells for $70 (North America) or $85 (international). Included in the price are three three-ring binders.

For those who have already purchased the base text, the updates are available individually: Update No. 1 (1988) (includes binder No. 3): $25; Update No. 2 (1989): $25 (North America) or $30 (international); Update No. 3 (1990): $25 (North America) or $30 (international); Update No. 4 (1991): $24 (North America) or $25 (international).

The publications were prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office. To order, contact the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017. Telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free, U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

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